

The Indianapolis Sentinel

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 17.

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,582.

WEEK INDICATIONS.

FOR SATURDAY--Cloudy and colder.

GLANCE

Lots 1483--reduced from \$7.00 to \$3.00
Lots 1369--reduced from \$5.00 to \$3.00
Lots 1627--reduced from \$16.00 to \$8.00
Lots 575--reduced from \$8.50 to \$4.50
Lots 3083--reduced from \$8.50 to \$3.00
Lots 1375--reduced from \$8.50 to \$4.00
Lots 1571--reduced from \$12.00 to \$7.50

They are broken lots of Youths' Overcoats, worth more than they are marked, but we don't care; we're willing to give some one a benefit, to close the goods, at the only

W. H. N. Cuticura

Mrs. Smith's Case, and what the Rev. Mr. McKinstry has to say about it.

TO THE PUBLIC: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rheum, Psoaritis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that I had as soon die as live. I have been so badly afflicted, sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson. It would commence in small white spots, which would have a silvery appearance, but were not deep; but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their first appearance, they would burn and run together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and look fiery and angry, and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable. I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid \$100 in a single instance to a physician, but have never obtained any temporary relief. Although helped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. O. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your Cuticura Remedies; and I felt somehow a little courage, from their favorable opinion of them, to try their virtue. About the second week of July last I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see a permanent improvement, until now (Oct. 1) I am about as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH.
I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received.
B. SMITH.
I certify that the above statement is correct. Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community, where he lives. He is a well-known dealer in stock, and his statement, with that of his wife, is fully entitled to credit.
Dated at Stratford, Province of Quebec, this twenty seventh day of October, 1882.
L. O. MCKINSTRY,
Minister of the Gospel.
LATER--I have seen Mrs. Smith recently and believe her to be thoroughly and permanently cured.
L. O. MCKINSTRY,
Secy. Advent Ch. Conf., P. Q., No. 17, and No. N. H. Boston, Sept. 9, 1884.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cure and beautifiers, are everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1.00.

BROWNING & SLOAN, DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN
Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Lubin's, Colgate's, Lush's and Richey's
Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Florida and
German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters,
Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth
and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the
toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES.

W. M. GUNN, PLUMBER,

AND
GAS FITTER,
No. 7 Virginia Avenue,
FIRST-CLASS WORK AT BOTTOM PRICES,
as Telephone No. 499.

\$5,

\$8, \$8,

\$10, \$10, \$10,

\$12, \$12, \$12, \$12,

\$15, \$15, \$15, \$15, \$15

Are prices we are now selling
Men's Overcoats at that are
worth fully 50 per cent. more.
Boys' Overcoats at unheard
of low prices.

MODEL

CLOTHING CO.

WASHINGTON.

American Courts for Mohammedan and Pagan Countries--Bartholdi Statue Pedestal--About Grant's Retirement.

Whisky Tax Extension Bill Recommended by Secretary McCulloch--Notes.

AMERICAN COURTS ABROAD.
A Proposal to Establish American Courts in Pagan and Mohammedan Countries.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--It is proposed that a perfect system of courts and laws be provided for the protection of American citizens residing in various countries outside of the United States, such as China, Japan, Turkey, and other places where Pagan or Mohammedan laws prevail. Heretofore and now judicial powers have been granted to courts from this to other countries, and they have sat and do sit as Courts where Americans are on trial; but their powers are considered too vaguely defined. These Consuls are generally not men of knowledge of jurisprudence, yet they have held judicial power of life and death. Their ordinary duties as Consuls are not judicial, but require entirely different qualifications--commercial knowledge and business tact--yet they are called upon to sit in judgment where very important law matters are at issue.

It has long been held by the Department of State that there should be established, in the extensive American communities existing in these countries, tribunals purely judicial to pass upon the high questions, involving life, commercial relations of vast interest, etc. It is proposed to give these courts jurisdiction in civil cases involving \$500, and there shall be no appeal. In the principal cities of Japan, China and Turkey there shall be Judges, appointed by the President of the United States; also Clerks of the Courts; and the former shall receive \$5,000 a year and the latter \$2,500 and traveling expenses. Interpreters, etc., are to be employed. The Courts shall be in continuous session. Prisons are also provided for.

Representative Hitt, of Illinois, late Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, has made a study of such matters, and says this is a subject of very great importance, and that there is no doubt whatever that these courts will shortly be established.

"A great many of our citizens dwell with their families in those distant countries, generally engaged in commercial enterprises," says he. "No American living there--indeed, no citizen of any Christian nation--is willing to have his rights of person or property subjected to pagan or Mohammedan laws and tribunals, or to the arbitrary method of dealing with foreigners, followed by the local authorities. In Turkey the Koran is part of the law, in fact its foundation, and religious notions enter into a great part of the municipal law of the oriental countries. They often provide harsh punishments for acts we deem harmless. They prescribe fantastic rules of evidence. For example, in Mohammedan countries, a Christian is not a competent witness against a Mussulman, and the testimony of a woman counts but for half, two women witnesses being required to equal in weight the testimony of one man."

THE BARTHOLOME STATUE.

The Appeal to Congress to Pay for the Building of its Pedestal.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--A good deal has been said in Congress about the Bartholdi Statue, and it is probable a great deal more will be said, as Sunset Cox has asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 to aid in its erection. The statue is to be placed in the middle of the New York harbor, and is generally known as the 'Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.' The scene of its location was that of many of the earliest battles for independence. The movement for the monument was begun in France in the summer of 1875, when a society was formed to take part in the then coming commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the National independence of the United States. The society was called the 'Union Franco-Americaine de France,' and the way in which it proposed to emphasize its sympathy in the great event about to be celebrated in the United States, was the erection of a colossal statue in the harbor of New York. It was conceived and designed by M. Bartholdi, an eminent French sculptor, and hence its name of 'Bartholdi Statue.'

France was strongly appealed to aid in the erection of this statue, and the alliance made between the French and American people during our struggle for independence was recalled, and the further good it might do in bringing the two people together pointed out eloquently. The work was recognized and endorsed by Congress. The statue when finished cost the French \$250,000. Its pedestal cost an equal amount. Of the latter some \$130,000 is unpaid, and about that there is so much talk here and in New York. The structure is to be 318 feet high and an ornament to New York, and

there is an impression that, although the statue represents a National subject and world-wide principles, the city of New York ought to help pay the debt without going to the Treasury of the United States for it.

GRANT'S RETIREMENT.

The Trouble in the House in Regard to It More on Arthur's Action in the Porter Bill Than Against Grant.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--"If the Grant Retirement bill does become a law by the default of President Arthur, I should think that the Executive would feel pretty small," said General Rosecrans to-day.

"What do you?" was asked.

"Why, it looks as though the House would finally pass the original bill, and force the Senate to back down, as usual, from its position. If it becomes apparent that the Edmunds bill can not be passed in the House, and the bill passed at the last session by the Senate, which names General Grant for retirement is adopted in the latter body it will be permitted to become a law by the failure of the President to sign it after ten days. This is to maintain the dignity of the President on the Felt John Porter bill."

"What effect will the passage of the Grant bill have upon the case of Porter?"

"Oh, it will almost insure--in fact, it will insure--the passage of a bill restoring General Porter to the rolls of the army. I think that will be one of the first acts of the next Congress. The Democratic party is willing, I guess, to assume all of the responsibility now, as Mr. Cleveland will sign the bill."

NATIONAL NOTES.

Indian Appropriation Bill--Respect for Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--The Indian Appropriation bill, agreed upon by the House Committee on Appropriations, provides an appropriation of \$5,664,136; the estimates amounted to \$7,323,049. The appropriation made last session of Congress for the present fiscal year was \$5,589,403. The bill provides for fine and imprisonment whenever any person shall furnish any Indian guns or ammunition, except the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory. The President is empowered to disarm such Indians as in his judgment may seem best to preserve the peace and prevent depredations. The bill further provides for the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of persons introducing ardent spirits into the Indian country.

The President has directed that the flags on Executive Departments of Washington be placed at half mast to-morrow in respect of the memory of Ex-Vice President Colfax, whose funeral takes place to-day.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of the District of Columbia, have adopted resolutions expressive of the sense of bereavement in the death of Brother Schuyler Colfax, P. G. R., and extending the sympathy of this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and to the Old Fellows of that State and to the family of the deceased.

Frank Ives, of Crookston, Ill., has been restored to practice as attorney before the Interior Department.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL

Prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and its Passage Strongly Recommended by Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Secretary McCulloch to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives the draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to amend the law relating to the entry of distilled spirits in distillery and special bonded warehouses, and the withdrawal of the same therefrom. The bill provides that the tax on all distilled spirits, hereafter entered for depositing in distillery warehouses, or in special bonded warehouses, or remaining in such warehouses at the time of the passage of this act, shall be payable before and at the time the same are withdrawn therefrom, except in the case of withdrawals therefrom without the payment of tax as now hereafter authorized by law. Warehousing bonds hereafter taken under the provisions of Section 3,223 of the Revised Statutes, shall be conditioned to payment of the tax on spirits as specified in the entry before removal from the distillery, warehouse, provided that such bonds shall not apply to distilled spirits remaining in warehouse at the time of its passage and which are covered by the warehouse bonds, unless there shall be endorsed upon the warehouse bonds a written request for an extension of time fixed in said bond for the withdrawal of such distilled spirits, and a written acknowledgment by the principal and sureties of their liability for the entire period such spirits may be actually permitted to remain in the distillery warehouse. Provided, further, that no additional allowance for leakage shall be made beyond the limit now allowed by law.

The Secretary of the Treasury strongly recommends the immediate passage of the bill asked for to relieve the present business depression. He says in his letter of transmittal: "The manufacture of whisky is one of the largest and most important branches of domestic industry in the United States, and at the present time, like other manufacturing industries, greatly suffering from over-production, and a legitimate business from which large revenues are derived. It is not only depressed by over-production, but by being burdened by heavy taxes, the payment of which, as in the case with no other article, is required within a fixed period of whatever may be the condition of the market. In other words, the present whisky tax is a tax on production, and is in contravention of the general policy of our own Government, and the policy of other enlightened nations which derive large revenues from articles of a similar character. Under the existing laws the manufacturers or holders of whisky are compelled to pay a tax amounting nearly to five times its cost on an article before it is withdrawn from the warehouse for consumption, or to export it at a great expense to be held in foreign countries until there is a home demand for it, or to be sold in such countries, to the prejudice of our public revenue. Some nations have been unwise enough to resort to revenue to export duties on their own productions. The United States stands alone in enforcing the payment of tax on one of its chief products before there is a demand for consumption. These considerations, in my judgment,

should be sufficient for such a change in the existing laws as is contemplated by the bill herewith presented. But I should not feel at liberty at the present time to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress, of the general trade of the country were not in a healthy condition. There are now in bond about \$5,000,000 of whisky, on about 20,000,000 of which a tax of 90 cents per gallon must be held under the existing laws before the next session of Congress, unless payment is avoided by exportation. On a large portion of this whisky banking institutions of the West hold liens which stand in the way of its export, and indications now are, unless the laws are changed, the general distress which prevails throughout the country will be greatly aggravated by forced sales, which may not even cover the taxes. On the other hand, the relief proposed by the bill would, in my judgment, tend to remove the dependency which so generally prevails and open a way to the gradual improvement of other languishing industries. The relief can be granted without detriment to the public revenue by merely putting whisky on the same footing as tobacco and beer, and the exaction of duties of consumption instead of production, the only policy which is consistent with a just and sound economical principle. Whisky is manufactured for sale, and it will always be sold as soon as there is a demand for it. There would be no gain to the Government by compulsory sale, while the revenue would suffer by its exportation. It is securely held, and every gallon will contribute ninety cents to the public revenues if it is left subject to the laws of the market, and no more is required. The question thus briefly presented is a very important one in its bearings on the public revenue and business generally, in the consideration of it the temperate cause, worthy as that cause is of hearty approval, ought not to be involved. It will lose of consideration if it is not treated with the respect which is due to the public welfare. I recommend the passage of this bill as a matter of simple justice to manufacturers and holders of whisky, which can hardly fail to be beneficial to the general trade and consequently to the Treasury."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Intemperate Behavior of the Egyptian Troops on the March.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.--Dispatches from Gakdul Wells state that Stewart's force reached there on Monday noon from Howeratt Wells. This force consists of a squadron of Hussars, a heavy section of the camel corps of mounted infantry, the Sussex Regiment and the naval brigade. The Egyptian soldiers engaged in conveying a supply of water during the march, behaved in an intemperate manner. They drank the rations belonging to others and refused to obey Colonel Burnaby when he ordered an advance.

Major Kitchener Returns From Gakdul.

LONDON, Jan. 16.--General Wolsley telegraphed from Rorti that Major Kitchener has returned there, having left Gakdul on the 14th inst. Major Kitchener reports all quiet when he left and troops healthy. The guards had built two forts for protection and had made several roads. The natives in the vicinity of Gakdul seem to believe the English soldiers are Turks and keep away, bearing ill-treatment. Five of the twelve wells at Howeratt are in good working order. The others are being repaired.

Demonstration Renewed.

LONDON, Jan. 16.--The demonstration at Birmingham on the part of the unemployed workmen was renewed again to-day. The baker from whose shop the loaf of bread was stolen yesterday by a hungry artisan refused to prosecute, and the artisan was discharged.

The Editor's Victim.

PARIS, Jan. 16.--Norbert Balluch, the man who was wounded in three places by M. Duc, one of the editors of the Cri du Peuple, the other night, when he and his brother Charles invaded the newspaper office in search of vengeance, died at the hospital to-day.

Yates Gets Four Months.

LONDON, Jan. 16.--Edmund Yates, editor of the World, is apparently doomed to undergo the four months' imprisonment to which he was sentenced for libeling Lord Londesdale. He was brought to-day to the prison, and his appeal against his sentence.

Will Resign.

PARIS, Jan. 16.--Admiral Payron, the French Minister of Marine, will resign after the Senatorial elections.

A Circular Has Been Issued by the Suspended Firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.--This afternoon a circular was issued by Oliver Bros. & Phillips jointly with other firms, in which they are principals. It was addressed to their creditors, and was to the effect that they were authorized to meet to be held on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 a. m. A copy of the circular could not be obtained for publication. Mr. H. W. Oliver hopes to have a statement ready by that time giving a complete list of the assets and liabilities. The debts of the firm are said to be widely scattered, as much as a quarter of a million of their paper being held in London alone. This and other foreign debts are said to have been contracted in the importation of foreign scrap iron and of Russian wire used in making barbed wire fence.

A Hanging in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.--Wright Leroy was hanged to-day, at 12:30 o'clock. On August 13, 1883, he decoyed Nicholas Skerritt, an aged capitalist, whom he had personally known for a long time, into one of Skerritt's empty houses, on a plea that he wanted to rent. While inside he told Skerritt he would kill him unless he gave him a check for a large sum of money. Skerritt refused, and Leroy then choked him to death. He observed a firm demeanor on the scaffold and asserted his innocence to the last. His neck was broken in the fall.

Jumped the Track.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.--An engine and three cars of the east-bound freight, No. 44, on the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh road, jumped the track at Summit, seventy-eight miles west of Columbus, this morning, killing George Barbee, the engineer, seriously injuring William Irbong, the fireman, and A. Lowery, a brakeman. The two former resided in this city. The accident was caused by passing over a switch at too high a rate of speed.

Sir Alexander Campbell's Nephew.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.--The nephew of Sir Alexander Campbell, of Canada, charged with being connected with a conspiracy to rob the Postoffice Department in Canada, was taken back to Canada to-day.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Interesting Testimony in the Cincinnati Investigation Case--Indianapolis Furnished Ten Deputy Marshals.

Another Unsuccessful Effort to Start a "Double Header" at Fort Wayne.

THE WRIGHT INVESTIGATION.

Harry S. New, of This City, Took Ten Men to Cincinnati, All of Whom Were Appointed and Acted as Deputy Marshals.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.--In the Springer Committee investigation to-day, E. T. Sprague was the first witness. He told of being assaulted and severely beaten by Deputy Sheriffs because he protested against the brutal treatment of a colored man arrested for illegal voting.

J. J. Gleason, Deputy Marshal of the Nineteenth Ward, denied that he shot at anybody or intimidated anyone. He had a difficulty with Moran and threatened to shoot him, but did not. On cross-examination he said he had killed two men during his life. He was indicted in one case, but was never brought to trial. In the other the Grand Jury ignored the case.

Mr. Fletcher, an attorney, told of a case where a negro offering to vote in the Eighth Ward was forcibly dragged from the polls, beaten and driven away.

Anderson Bennett, colored, testified that he was challenged and immediately slipped in the face, and was pulled from the polls and abused and beaten on the way to the station house. He was soon released upon showing that he was a legal voter, and was afterwards appointed a Deputy Marshal and sent to the Eighth Ward. Before reaching the polls he was attacked by a mob and driven to a house, where he was shot by one of the mob, and afterward taken to the hospital in a critical condition. He shot twice at the crowd after they began the pursuit.

James M. Gien testified to two cases where negroes were arrested for non-residence, whom he ascertained were legal voters, and had them released. One refused to go to the polls to vote and the other was released too late to vote.

Mr. Morgan J. Lewis, Republican Judge of the Sixth Ward, said the trouble started at that place by a Democratic colored man challenging a colored voter, and immediately striking him. The witness was threatened by the crowd for his action as Judge.

Henry Keeler testified to cases of colored men improperly arrested on election day. David Kinney, colored, testified that he was arrested, though he had long been a resident and voter.

Mr. Jollett introduced Mr. Barbsenagh, City Marshal of Paris, Ky., who testified to seeing a number of car-loads of colored people coming to Cincinnati, a few days before the election. Some came back after the election, and some never came back. On cross-examination he said some of the men were realists.

J. C. Harper, United States Commissioner, testified that no such warrant as the one presented in evidence by the other side was ever issued by him. The warrant presented had no name and no offense charged, but a simply authorized the Deputy Marshal bearing it to arrest "certain persons to be pointed out." Witness presented the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued, and also the warrant afterward issued by him for the arrest of police officers who had arrested Deputy Marshals from which he was certain the warrant he issued to the Deputy Marshals contained the names of six or eight persons, and described the offense of conspiring to vote illegally.

Harry S. New, city editor of an Indianapolis paper, testified that he came to Cincinnati with ten men, whom he brought at the request of E. G. Rathbone, for the purpose of spotting Indianapolis repeaters. He gave their names and described the men as reliable for the purpose required. He had no suspicion that suspicious men were coming here from Indianapolis, and thought it necessary that men should be sent to watch them. On cross-examination he said his men all acted as Deputy Marshals. They received no pay from Marshal Wright. The witness received money from W. S. Campbell, of the Lincoln Club, to pay the expenses of these men.

Both sides expect to close the testimony to-morrow.

STRIKING BRAKEMEN.

The Situation Unchanged--Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Take a Train Out--What the Leader Says Regarding the Strike.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 16.--The situation of the striking brakemen against the double-header system of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, remains unchanged. The only incident of note to-day was an effort of the City Marshal, accompanied by three deputies, to serve warrants of arrest on seven of the leaders of the strike. A large body of strikers assembled and would not allow the men to be taken, and then the Marshals withdrew from the scene. The Mayor has called upon the entire night police force to report for duty this afternoon, when another effort will be made to move a freight train from the yards, and the authorities will attempt the arrest of all the strikers who interfere with the movement of the train. The pay car arrived this morning and paid off the employees as usual, with no disturbance. At 3 o'clock this afternoon a third unsuccessful attempt was made by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway officials to move the freight trains blocked here by reason of the brakemen's strike against the double header system of running freight trains. Superintendent Law, together with Master Engineer Polhamus, attempted to take an engine from the round house to attach to a freight train they wished to send east. The strikers allowed them to take the engine and run it outside, when one of the several strikers upon the engine laid hold of the whistle

and blew it vigorously. This signal for aid was responded to quickly by the other strikers scattered in and around the yards of the company guarding switches, etc. They compelled Mr. Polhamus who had hold of the trolley of the engine, to give place to a striker, while others assisted Mr. Polhamus to dismount, a striker holding his hands over Mr. Polhamus's eyes to prevent him from seeing who laid hands upon him. The engine was returned to the round house and her fires drawn.

A Associated Press reporter called upon the strikers this afternoon and interviewed their leader at their headquarters in car 60. He said:

We are peaceable men who desire to destroy no property or to harm any one, but we will not allow a "double header" to leave Fort Wayne under any circumstances. If we submit to "double headers," it throws many men who have families dependent upon them out of work, and those who do work can not live upon the wages they can earn. Business is light, and a brakeman under the "double header" system can not make more than one round trip per week, which would make him pay \$4.50 per week, and that will not pay his board, to say nothing of his family. Each of our men have signed a pledge not to touch brakemen while the strike lasts. If we submit to "double headers," we have a police force of our own who will arrest him and place him in our jail and keep him for twenty-four hours if need be. The machine hands and workmen in the several factories and shops will aid us, if need be, in our efforts to maintain a principle. Indian hour I can tell me about 1,400 men. I do not think this will be necessary, but it will be done if an attempt is made to use force in starting the "double headers." We have received many offers of pecuniary aid, but have declined them so far. I understand warrants have been sworn out for five of our men. The City Marshal and his deputies called this afternoon to serve them, but the men are not here and will not be found. They have left the city.

One weak-kneed striker, and two men who were not strikers, intimidated that if their rate was not guarded they would go out with train dangled, but they were persuaded it would be dangerous. "We have no fears of desertions from our ranks."

Late this afternoon Mayor Zollinger issued a proclamation calling upon the striking brakemen to cease interfering with the railroad company and the moving of trains, and warning all persons who had no legal rights upon the grounds of the railroad company to leave them, quoting the penalty for interfering with the railroad company in its business, etc.

Just what effect this proclamation will have upon the strikers remains to be seen. The railroad officials say this evening that they have nothing to say further than that the situation remains unchanged. The pay, which was due here to-day, did not arrive, as was erroneously stated before, but came only as far west as Upper Sandusky, 100 miles east of here. The paymaster returned to Pittsburgh. It is understood the employees here will not be paid until after the present trouble is settled.

HOCKING VALLEY STRIKE.

A Legislative Committee to Investigate the Cause of the Strike--Assistant Adjutant General Bull Has Returned and Made His Report.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.--The Senate to-day adopted the House joint resolution for the appointment of a Legislative Committee to investigate the condition of affairs in the Hocking Valley, and to make a report by February 15. The resolution makes inquiry as to the cause of the strike.

Reports from the Hocking Valley this evening are that mysterious movements are going on among the miners, between one village and another, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails. Assistant Adjutant General Bull returned to-day from making a visit among the miners of Straitsville, Nelsonville and along the Sunday Creek branch of the Hocking Valley Railway. He reports Monday and Sunday Creeks on a rampage, the water spreading over the valleys, and thinks this will prevent an outbreak for several days; and also ventures the opinion that the action of the Legislature, in authorizing an official investigation may have restraining influences. Colonel Bull reported his investigations to the Governor and Assistant General Finley this evening, but they refuse to divulge anything, but an impression prevails that a small force of troops will be stationed at Straitsville to prevent trouble.

A Movement to Keep the "Liberty Bell" at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.--It was said here to-day that an organized movement has been begun to prevent the "Liberty Bell" from being sent to New Orleans. A number of gentlemen, it was added, have subscribed a large sum of money to take legal measures to keep the bell at home.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Rear Admiral Powell died at Washington yesterday.

General Robert M. Barton died in Philadelphia yesterday.

There is trouble in Cincinnati again over the whisky pool. A disruption is apprehended.

The Atlantic Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., employing 2,500 operatives, announce a general reduction of wages.

Frankie Roberts, the midget, on whom the Caesarian operation was performed on Wednesday, died yesterday.

The fire in the mule room at the Eagle Cotton Mills, at Taunton, Mass., yesterday, caused damage amounting to \$25,000.

The California Senate organized yesterday afternoon with Knight, one of the Democratic "Read Outs," as President pro tem.

The situation at Buenos Ayres in commercial circles continues indefinite. Business is dull, and the premium on gold is advancing.

A strike of the potters at Trenton, N. J., is now certain; all efforts at compromise have failed. Thousands of men, women and children will be thrown out of employment.

Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, yesterday appointed J. H. Shover, of Independence, to fill the vacancy on the Circuit Court Bench, caused by the death of Judge Dunlap.

A meeting of the different electric light companies is called at the Grand Hotel, Chicago, February 25, to put an end to litigation, and bring about co-operation among the companies.

It has rained continuously at Pittsburgh for forty-eight hours at 9 o'clock last night, and the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers are greatly swollen, and rising rapidly, with sixteen feet on the marks.